**Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**



**Period: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

Slavery in the South

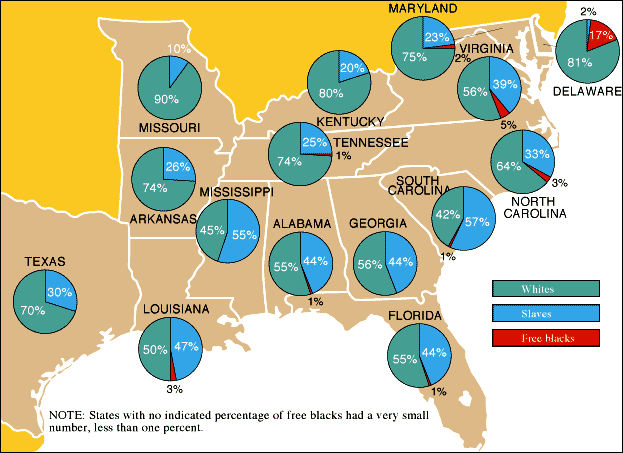


Figure 1: Percentage of population types in the South, circa 1850

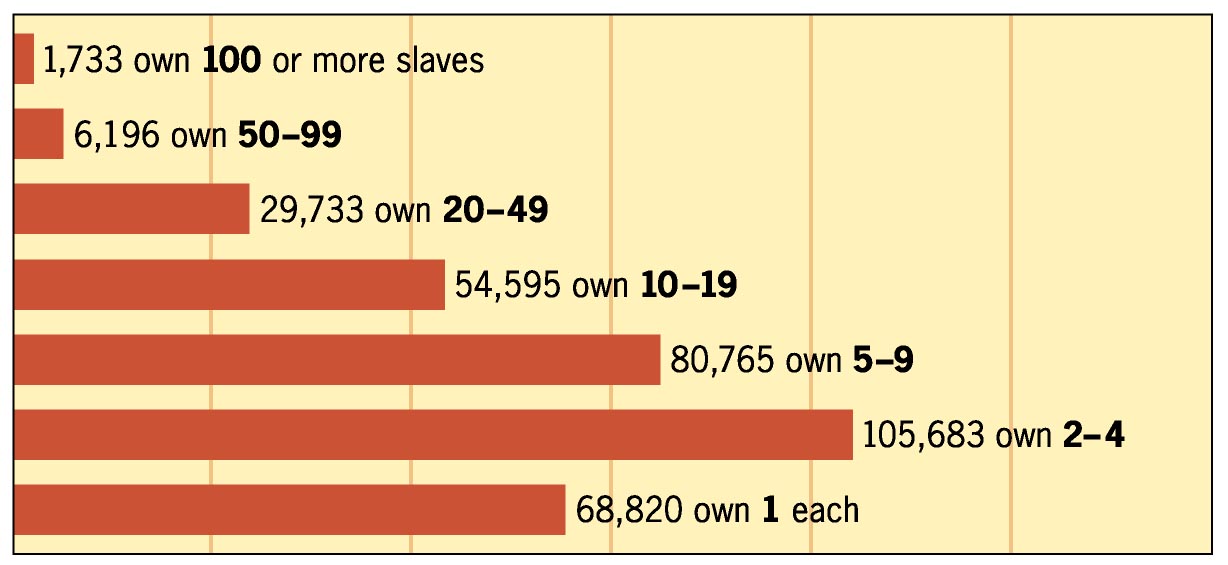
1. On a separate sheet of paper, list the states in order from the most to least amount of slaves (slave numbers generally start at the “noon” position of each circle). Make sure you also include the percentage they make up in your list!
2. In which states were the majority of the population slaves?
3. Name two reasons why those areas mentioned in question #2 would have a surplus of slaves compared to the rest of the south.
4. What part(s) of the south would be the most at risk for a slave revolt? Why?
5. What area of the south would a slave be worth the most? Explain your response.
6. Why do you think Delaware had the largest “free black” population in the South (at 17%)?
7. Calculate the percentages for each of the bars off to the left (added together 347,525 families owned slaves in the south).
8. Predict which master would be crueler to his workforce. Why do you believe that?
9. Predict which master would be gentler with his workforce. Why do you believe that?
10. Based on these numbers, the typical southern plantation had how many slaves?

Figure 2: Number of slaves owned by whites, circa 1850

1. According to the 1860 census, of the 1.5 million white families in the south only about 400,000 owned slaves (about 25% or 1 in 4). Using the line graph below, why do you think many whites did not own slaves (or if they did, why they owned so few)?
2. Based on the graph below, what do you think caused the three peaks in the price of slaves around 1820, 1840, and 1860?
3. Which gender had long-term value to a slaveholder? Which gender had short-term value?
4. Rank the following factors which you think contributed to a more “expensive” slave:
   * Physical condition
   * Temperament
   * Skill level
   * Age
   * Gender
   * Childbearing capacity

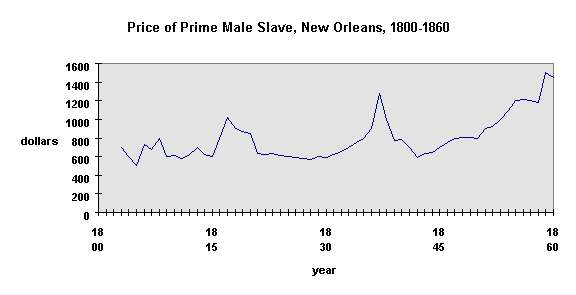


Figure 3: Price of a Prime Male Slave in New Orleans, 1800-1860

**Consider this…**

1. Given the information presented, give at least two reasons why slaves didn’t revolt or resist slavery more actively then they did.
2. Considering that most white families in the South DID NOT have slaves (see question #11), why do you think so many of them defended the practice of slavery during the Civil War?
3. Why do you think presentations of the pre-Civil War South (in books, movies, and television shows) aren’t historical accurate? Is that a problem or not? Explain your answer.